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IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows. This listing of claims replaces all prior versions.

- 1. (Original) A method of identifying a human subject having increased sensitivity to warfarin, comprising detecting in the subject the presence of a single nucleotide polymorphism in the VKOR gene, wherein the single nucleotide polymorphism is correlated with increased sensitivity to warfarin, thereby identifying the subject having increased sensitivity to warfarin.
- 2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the single nucleotide polymorphism in the VKOR gene is a G→ C alteration at nucleotide 2581 of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11.
- 3. (Original) A method of identifying a human subject having increased sensitivity to warfarin, comprising:
 - a) correlating the presence of a single nucleotide polymorphism in the VKOR gene with increased sensitivity to warfarin; and
 - b) detecting the single nucleotide polymorphism of step (a) in the subject, thereby identifying a subject having increased sensitivity to warfarin.
- 4. (Original) A method of identifying a single nucleotide polymorphism in the VKOR gene correlated with increased sensitivity to warfarin, comprising:
 - a) identifying a subject having increased sensitivity to warfarin;
 - b) detecting in the subject the presence of a single nuclcotide polymorphism in the VKOR gene; and
 - c) correlating the presence of the single nucleotide polymorphism of step (b) with the increased sensitivity to warfarin in the subject, thereby identifying a single nucleotide polymorphism in the VKOR gene correlated with increased sensitivity to warfarin.
- 5. (Original) A method of correlating a single nucleotide polymorphism in the VKOR gene of a subject with increased sensitivity to warfarin, comprising:

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- a) identifying a subject having increased sensitivity to warfarin;
- b) determining the nucleotide sequence of the VKOR gene of the subject of (a);
- c) comparing the nucleotide sequence of step (b) with the wild type nucleotide sequence of the VKOR gene;
 - d) detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in the nucleotide sequence of (b); and
- e) correlating the single nucleotide polymorphism of (d) with increased sensitivity to warfarin in the subject of (a).

6-16. (Canceled).